## <del>გავევევევევევევე</del>

<sub>o</sub>ceeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee

Time For Spraying. Spray three times, first, just as the bloom is falling, next in eight or ten Cays, and then in ten days the third time. You will never fail in having plenty of fruit free from being faulty when following the above plan.

Better Way to Clip Wings. Spread out the wing and clip about

four or five inches off every other feather. This is quite as effective as clipping the whole wing and doesn't detract from the appearance of the fowl, a consideration to a fowl lover. This method is, I believe, original with

To Prevent Chicken Cholera. Clean quarters, clean feed, plenty of gravel and charcoal and plenty of range are the first requisites. Give a quart of strong poke root tea to two gallons water or milk once a week the year round, with a well balanced feed ration of corn, oats, wheat or rye, and pounds of nitrate of soda. Mix thoran occasional hot bran mash. Follow the above and you will never be bothered with that dread disease, cholera.

To Resharpen Files.

your files by washing them in warm results and at less cost. This is based potash water, then wash them in warm on experiments made on rather light, water and dry with artificial beat; sandy loam, which has been fairly next, place one pint of warm water in a wooden vessel and put in your files; ous in the growing of corn, potatoes add two ounces of blue vitriol, finely pulverized; two ounces of borax, well arately, if possible, and mix them at mixed, taking care to turn the files home. The cost will be less than if over, so that each one may come in the mixture is made on your odrer by a contact with the mixture. Now add a manufacturer. seven ounces of sulphuric acid and onequarter ounce cider vinegar to the above mixture. Remove the files after a short time, dry, sponge them with olive oil, wrap them in porous paper, and put aside for use. Coarse files require to be immersed longer than fine.

#### To Drive a Vicious Cow.

It is often necessary to drive a single cow or steer some distance, and it is old bens on the place, and the last sometimes a difficult task, especially winter all but one of them has laid where the animal is wild and unruly. A good plan is to tie a small rope around each fore foot, and one rather loosely around the body at girt, passing the ropes from feet through the girt and taking the ends in hand behind the animal. A light pull on either rope will stop progress, and if the cow goes too fast pull both ropes and she will instantly kneel to your wishes. A few minutes will teach her to drive anywhere at your will and you are safe from the most vicious one, as you are behind her and can readily keep yourself there. While going along quietly the ropes are slack and do not impede travel in the least.

Prepare For Tomato Blight.

Tomato growers all over the country complained of excessive blight last summer, and as this is one of the diseases to which tomatoes are subject, It is well to be prepared for it by advance knowledge on the subject, hence this article. The disease may be easily by the rusty patches or the leaves, the under sides of the leaf showing dark brown spots. There is but one remedy which has proven of value, and that is the Bordeaux mixture, using the 4-4-50 combination; that is, four pounds each of sulphate of of the writer yielded at the rate of copper and fresh lime to each fifty gallons of water. The mixture should be applied by spraying as soon as the trouble is noticed, and regular appliations made at the interval of two weeks until the plant outgrows the disease and becomes so strong that it will not be injured.

## What the Horse Knows.

The borse does know a few things, though some of us seem to question this fact at times.

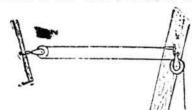
He knows when one speaks to him kindly; and although some so-called human beings may not always appreciate the kindly tone, the horse always

The horse that trusts his master will do anything he can for him. And that is not the promise of a politician, either. The horse will do it, or die. About as fine a tribute as I ever herd paid a horse was the statement of his owner that he was sure the animal would leap straight out of the back door of a basement barn ten feet down if told to do so. True faithful animal! And yet some men abuse him!

The horse knows the way home, no matter how dark it may be, nor how far he may have traveled from home. His driver may trust him to make all the turns and reach his own stable

Hay Rope.

The following sketch shows a good plan for a hay rope. The cut describes it better than words. The piece marked with an X is the floor of barn. One extra pulley is used, which is fastened to the singletree, the rope goes around it, and is fastened back to floor, as shown in cut. Thus you see, as the



rope goes out of the barn double, the horse has to go only half as far as he does in the old way, when the end of rope is tied to singletree. I use my rope in this manner and find that it pulls no harder, and, as the horse goes only half as far, a load may be thrown off much quicker than by the common way .- S. V. Hartsock.

Scours in Calves.

ble was due to improper feeding. Only farmer to sell off all but what he needs a small quantity is used, not over a and buy good food for the balance, if teaspoonful at a time and it must al. | need be - Enitomist

ways be well mixed with the milk or other food given the calf. It should be fed daily until the animal recovers. So highly is dried blood thought of in some dairy districts it is fed to cows and cattle as a tonic given in the grain or other mixed food as with the calves, and in quantities of about an ounce to each feed. It is not a good plan, however, to feed it as a part of the regular ration for either cows or calves, but rather to use it for the calves when they have scours and for the cows when they seem to need a

Fertilizers For Tomatoes. While there is considerable money in growing tomatoes for the canneries in some sections, the work is not so profitable in others. The grower must get the largest possible crop, of course, but he must also get a well ripened crop, and to do this he must use a fertilizer that will give him the desired results. The following formula has been successfully used in soil that was fairly rich by the annual applications of stable manure: Take 900 pounds of acid phosphate. 800 pounds of cotton seed meal, 200 pounds of high grade sulphate of potash and 100 oughly and apply broadcast at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre. Some manufacturers of fertilizers sell a mixture especially for tomatoes, but in tests by the writer it has been found that the Remove the grease and dirt from mixture here given produces the best well manured for three years previand clover. Buy the ingredients sep-

#### Killing off old Hens.

After an experience of a dozen years in poultry raising, all the way from raising the mongrel of the barnyard to raising thoroughbreds which sold for enormous sums, the writer has reached the conclusion that the idea that the so-called old hen is a profitless bird is not correct. At present we have a large number of five-yearas many eggs as the pullets, and their eggs were much larger. True it is that their lives of usefulness are nearly over as egg producers, and that they will not bring much of a price in the carcass market, but they have paid well enough to have kept them even though their carcasses do not bring enough to pay for killing them. While it is not advised that all the hens be kept until they are five years old, it is claimed that there is too much of this turning two and threeyear-old hens into the market to make room for pullets. Treat the hen as an individual. If she lays as well or better than the pullets, keep her for laying. If she falls off perceptibly when she is in condition to lay, market her. The same rule should be applied to pullets, for there are many that are so poor layers that their greatest value is in the carcass market.

### The Commercial Onion.

Although this variety, the Commercial, is put on the market for the fir time this spring, it has been tested for several years by onion growers in different parts of the country, who pronounce it an exceedingly valuable sort. A single row on the test grounds over 600 bushels an acre, and while this might not be possible very often. under field culture on a large scale, it shows the productiveness of the va-



Commercial is an improved Prizetaker, and said to have been se- the waist can be closed by means of world of fashion by storm and are to lected from the latter variety for breeding purposes. In size the Com- the box pleat whenever desired. mercial is not quite as large as the beautiful yellow, and will attract at seams and are attached at their pointtention on the market. The iliustra- ed ends over the sleeves whose fulltion will give one a fair idea of the ness they hold in place. At the neck form of this new sort, which is worthy of test in any section where onions may be profitably grown for market.

### Economy on the Farm.

If many farmers would use more economy on their farms than they do. there would be less heard of the expression that "farming does not pay." On many farms, while the owners make a profit in some things, there are many others that are at an expense sufficient to consume these profits, and often greater. Where there is no economy there is no pay. One of the economies, I think, which needs to be learned is in the management of stock. Many farmers keep more horses than can be profitably employed all the year. Many farmers run several teams through the plowing season, which will not exceed four months, to cultivate their crops; the balance of the year one team is sufficient to do the work and all others are lide. A borse will eat at least calculation, \$1 per week of feed, which is just as good as cash, allowing nothing for accidents, disease, death and possibly a depreciation in value. All through the winter, weeks and sometimes months pass without getting horses out except for exercise. The time and labor of keeping the idle teams is worth some-One of the troubles of the farmer or thing, not counting feed. If we lesdairyman who raises the calves born sen the feed our teams become poor on the farm is scours, and most calves and unable to do a full day's work. have a touch of it, no matter how well Again many farmers keep too many they are cared for. The use of dried | useless cattle, carrying them through blood in this trouble is very general the winter with scenty feed, so that and is most effective when properly they are worth no more in the spring used. There have been many cases than they were the previous fall. It of complaint regarding it, but the trou- would be much more profitable to the



blouses than white mercerized madras in its varied designs, and no model



BLOUSE WAIST.

suits it better than this one with combined tucks and box pleats. The lines of the back are admirable and give the tapering effect always sought, while the fronts are gracefully full and plouse fashionably over the belt. The sleeves are full and ample, but the shoulder straps and box pleats, that meet at the centre, make the really notable features. The model is unined and is closed invisibly, the buttons serving only as decoration, but the fitted foundation is always adrisable for silk and wool fabrics and

New York City.-No material of the | blue-eyed, blond-haired lass than a many shown makes more satisfactory short-skirt of black broadcloth, cut so as to show the graceful lines of the lithe young figure, and a black knitted jacket. The latter was knitted reverse in a baby blue running the length of the blouse front, and the parrow cuffs and rather wide rolling coner are of the same delicate shade.

#### The Embroidered Belt.

Very novel is the combination of Bulgarian embroidery and leather in the summer belts. A pretty effect is obtained by having the binding of the belt black kid, the inner edge scalloped. The centre is of linen worked in bright colors. This belt fastens in front with two narrow kid straps and gun metal buttons. Kid of all colors is also used for the edges of satin crushed belts.

White and Brown.

The combination of white and brown is also popular. White cloth or white suede embroidered in browns and showing a glint of gold forms delightful waistcoats, collars, cuffs, etc., and one handsome evening coat is of white cloth applique in brown velvet, embroidered in brown and gold, and lined with frills of brown chiffon on a soft silk foundation.

Summer Fabrics.

Sheer cottons in dainty dimities in quaint, old-fashioned cross-bar designs, the finest of batiste, closely akin to organdy, and printed cottons in pompadour designs are the smartest wash fabrics for the summer of 1904.

Shirt Waist, 1830 Style.

The long, drooping shoulders of the 1830 period have indeed taken the

### A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



The blouse consists of the lining, is a regulation stock.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty-one inches wide, four and one-quar. pleat. The yoke is shaped by means ter yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and three-quarter yards fortyfour inches wide.

Wedding Gowns.

White satin is no longer inevitable for a bridal gown, but it has been exchanged for even lovelier materials, foamy chiffon, silvered gauze, or softest silk muslin and lace. Veils of the latter have been superseded by tulle. while even that favored flower of many generations, the orange blossom. is noticeable by its absence, myrtle or white beather taking its place. White heather is looked upon as a wonderfully lucky flower, but like the fourleafed shamrock, its scarcity created its good fortune. Now it is said to be cunningly bleached in order that the supply may cover the demand.

For the Slender Girl. The up-to-date corset for the too siender maiden is a vision to delight the eye. Its dainty fluffiness is enough to make her fat sister envious. The foundation of the stays is built of the sbeerest silk batiste and genuine whalebone. Across the bust is a series of very tiny full pleated frills, edged in some cases with real lace. The same scheme is carried out over the hips, only here the frills are veiled rather loosely with plain batiste, so that the skirts may fit with that exquisite smoothness necessary even in this day of very full skirts. The effect of this corset on a thin body is a glorious transformation.

Skirt of Black Broadcloth. Nothing could be prettier for the as illustrated.

buttons and buttonholes cut through be seen on the newest shirt waists, as well as on those of a more elaborate sort. This very attractive model Prizetaker, but it is more uniform, of fronts and back with the sleeves which is eminently simple and is suited to better quality and ranks first in the are gathered into straight cuffs. The almost all waistings, but is shown in line of keeping sorts. In color it is a shoulder straps are arranged over the white linen lawn with banding of cross stitch embroidery in white and pale blue. Beneath the band at the front is a box pleat which can be left plain when preferred. The waist consists of the yoke, in

two portions, fronts, back and box of shoulder seams and the full blouse portion and sleeves are joined to the right front and laps over onto the left and the neck is finished with a regulation stock.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, three and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with one



· SHIRT WAIST, 1830 STYLE. and three-quarter yards of banding two and one-half inches wide to trim

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

One Demon Who Holds His Own-Statistics Which Show That Some People Are Getting More Than Their Share of Rum-Not a Nation of Drunkards.

The year ending June 30, 1903, shows as the largest in our record, not only in total consumption of wines and liquors of all kinds, but also in the per capita consump The total quantity consumed 1,606,545,301 gallons, an increase over the preceding year of about 67,500,000 gallons

The consumption per capita stands at 19.90 gallons, compared with 19.48 in 1902.

While it is probable that the figures given by the Department of Commerce and Labor are indicative rather than absolutely accurate, they stimulate speculation, particularly as to the consumption of wines. In these the figures for the last three years are as follows:

1901......28,791,149 

In noting this strange fluctuation there is a disposition to wonder why it was that this nation indulged so freely in wines in 1902, and why it experienced such a reform in 1903. Our wine bill has always been a fluctuating item in our national expendi-tures. The years 1896, 1897 and 1898 are even more erratic than 1901, 1902 and 1903. In the drinking of malt liquors we de-velop steadily and with a notable regularity, both in total quantity consumed and in per capita consumption. spirits we consumed a larger quantity last

has been several times equalled or exceeded in earlier years.

The inference from the record is that the demon holds his own fairly well, but does not score any remarkable success in converting us into a nation of drunkards. A contemplation of the record of twenty gallons per capita for 1903 will surely con-vince some of our people that some of the others are getting more than their share.-New York Sun.

year than ever before, a total of 117,252,148

gallons, but the per capita consumption

Abstain or Go to Jail.

Judge Pollard, of the Second District Police Court. St. Louis, is not only a man who thinks but a man who acts. He re-cently had a printed form of oath to be subscribed to by men who have been convicted of drunkenness in his court.

Say the defendant's name is John Jones and he has been convicted of disturbing the peace of Mehitabel Jones, and the judge has fined him \$50. The Court says: Jones, I appreciate the fact that it would be a hardship on your family for you to pay this fine or go to the workyet I feel that you deserve to be It appears clear to my mind that you have violated the law, because you were drunk. Your being drunk was a result of your fondness for intoxicating liquors. The proper punishment for you, therefore, is to enforce your abstinence for a certain period. Are you willing to quit drinking for a specified term on your own accord or would you prefer to go to the workhouse and quit because you cannot get it?"

The prisoner naturally says that he had

rather do without his glass and be free than be a prisoner and abstain. Then the judge produces a form, and he signs it. The form is simply an oatle that the signer will "touch not, take not," for a specified term.

Statistics From Kansas.

When prohibition went into operation in that State had a population of Out of the population she had 917 convicts. After twenty-one years of prohibition the population is 1,470,495, an increase of nearly fifty per cent., but she now has only 788 prisoners; while the population has increased fifty per cent. crime has decreased in proportion to the present population sixty-five per cent. During the same period the criminal population of li-cense Nebraska has outrun the general growth of the population forty-seven per cent. Crime is the most expensive item in the State's expenses. Liquor is the great cause of crime. Chaplain McBrian, of the Kansas State prison, practiced law twenty five years before becoming chaplain. He seventy-five per cent. of all crime is lue to liquor. Kansas has 105 counties Five of these are notorious for the violation of the prohibitory law. These counties with seventeen per cent. of the State's population furnish over thirty per cent. of

Self-Complacent "Moderates."

The self-complacency with which drinkers plume themselves on their "modera-tion" is based on the assumption that alcohol in small quantities is not hurtful. The answer to this is two-fold. First, there is a growing concensus of medical opinion to the same effect as that of Dr. Macrorie: "After having treated more than 3000 cases in the town hospital, Liverpool, I gave it as my decided opinion that the constant moderate use of stimulating drinks is more injurious than the now and then excessive indulgence in them." Second, the vagueness of the limits of moderation. the risk of running into excess, the paral-ysis of the will which is the physical, irresistible effect of alcohol, and mences with the first glass. If a man over a precipice, the first few feet of his descent do not injure him, but they are the recessary antecedents of his destruc-

Sobriety Means Abstinence.

The Indianapolis News in setting forth the modern attitude of business, science and medicine, with regard to the drink evil, says wisely: "In this day sobriety has come pretty nearly to mean total abstinence. As a cold business proposition, great cornorations and private firms are great corporations and private firms are enforcing practical abstinence. They de-mand such a condition of their employes that practically any drink at all becomes too much drink. Science has come from another direction to support the same end. The old idea of the efficacy of moderate drinking finds no support in modern medical science. 'A man is as old as his arteries,' is a saying well known in medarteries.' is a saying well known in med-icine. When the arteries take on the osicine. When the arteries take on t modern science says that frequent indul alcohol tends to produce arterial ossification.'

Posters Used in Iowa.

Under the leadership of Superintendent I. N. McCash, of Iowa, every county in the State has been organized, and Anti-Saloon League workers have inaugurated their fight against saloons in earnest. Posters have been distributed through State bearing the pictures of the Bible and a barrel of whisky, asking voters which they will choose for Government.

More Eeer, Less Whisky. In sixty years the annual per capita consumption of whisky has gradually de-creased from two and a half to one and a

than two to more than seventeen gallons per capita. Soldiers Should Be Sober. If a city will not permit its policemen to be drunkards, or a railroad its employes, why should a nation allow its soldiers to drink, break down their health, be unfit for duty, and then become pensioners for

fourth gallons. In forty years the con-sumption of beer has increased from less

Prohibition More Impregnable.

life as a consequence?

The recent North Dakota Legislature, in order to make prohibition more impregna-ble in that State than ever, passed a bill making it increasingly difficult for drug-gists to secure permits to sell intoxicating quor for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes.

Liquor Men Alarmed.

The men engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquor in Michigan, who con-duct the business along lawful and legitimate lines, are viewing with more or less alarm the growth of public disfavor toward the business and seeking for means

## THE GREAT DESTROYER DOCTOR ADVOCATED OPERATION ... PE-RU-NA MADE KNIFE UNNECESSARY.

M RS. EVA BARTHO, 133 East 12th St., New York City, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for three years with leucorrhea and ulceration of the womb doctor advocated an operation which I dreaded very much, and strongly objected to go ander it. Now I am a changed woman. Peruna cured me; it took nine woman. Feruna cured me; it took fine bottles, but I felt so much improved I kept taking it, as I dreaded an operation so much. I am to-day in perfect health and have not felt so well for fifteen years."—Mrs. Eva Bartho.

Mrs. Senator Roach, of Larimore, N. Dak.; Mrs. Senator Warren, of Cheyenne, Wyo.; Belva Lockwood and Mrs. General Longstreet, of Washington, D. C., are among the prominent ladies who indorse Pe-runa.

Miss Helen Rolof, Kaukauna, Wis.,

"Several times during the past two years o rmore my system has been greatly in need of a tonic, and at those times Peruna has been of great help in building up the system, restoring my appetite and se curing restful sleep."—Helen Rolof.

Miss Muriel Armitage, 36 Greenwood Ave., Detroit, Mich., District Organizer of the Royal Templars of Temperance,

writes as follows: "I suffered for five years with uterine irregular lies, which brought on hysteria and made me a physical wreck. I tried doctors from the different school of medicine, but without any perceptible change in my condition. In my despair I called on an eld hurse, who advised me to try on an ild lurse, who advised he to I Peruna, and promised good results if I would persist and take it regularly. I kept this up for six months, and steadily gained strength and health, and when I had used fifteen bottles I considered myself encirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman to-day."-Miss Muriel Armitage.

"I wish to add my indorsement to thousands of other women who have been cured through the use of Peruna. I suf-

Many women appear to be under the

delusion that these are unsightly. As

a fact, sculptors, artists and anato-

mists are unanimous in crediting the

ideal female form with pronounced

width of hip. When really excessive

width is present one may reasonably

ask the question whether anything can

be done to lessen it. The answer is:

If the width be occasioned by super-

fluous fat the cure to be found in the

gymnasium, but that if the width re-

sults from the shape of the bones

nothing whatever can be done.

MRS. EVA BARTHO.

perfect health, enjoy life and have neither

an ache or win, thanks to Peruna."—Lucy
M. Riley.
It is no longer a question as to whether Peruna can be relied of to cure all such cases. During the many years in which Peruna has been put to test in all forms and stages of acute and chronic catarrh no one year has put this remedy to greater

bad used fifteen bottles I considered myself entirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman to-day."—Miss Mur.el Armitage.

Miss Lucy M. Riley, 33 Davenport St.,

Miss Lucy M. Riley, 33 Davenport St., him a complete description of their symptoms and the peculiarities of their troubles, he will immediately reply with complete directions for treatment, free of charge.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of fered for five years with severe backache, and when wearied or worried in the least Columbus, I had prolonged headache. I am now in Ohio.

> A High Dues Argument, The American District of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners last year paid out \$11,655 for unemployed benefits, \$7225 for sick benefits, \$3341 for death benefits, \$775 accident benefits, \$2078 for tools, \$28,794 for strikes and lockouts, \$7126 in old age pensions and \$1065 for benevolent purposes, a total of \$63,062. As the average membership did not exceed 5000, the amount is over \$12 per capita. A good argument in favor of the high dues system .- Paul Maas, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Prussian statistics indicates that the vast majority of deaf mutes are born with their defects, whereas blindness in mast cases comes later in life.

FITSpermanently cured. No fits ornervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great NerveRestorer. \$2trial bottleand treatisefree Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Aren St., Phila., Pa

The man who manages to keep out of debt, out of jail and out of politics is a little above the average.

IamsurePiso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thomas Rob-eins, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900. A chauffeur is a man who runs down pe-

# destrians and runs up repair bills.

"I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and blackheads. After taking Cascarets they all left. I sm continuing the use of them and recommending them to my friends. I feel fine when I rise n the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 19c, 28c, 26c, Nover sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to care or your money back. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 595

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The formula of a noted Boston physician. and used with great success as a Varinal Wash, for Leucorrhoza, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane. In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is

invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; etva Cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. M. B. GREEN'S SONS, Box B. Atlanta, Ga. transleted with Thompson's Eye Wafer

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fails. Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Uni-ment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c., (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c., per vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charter-house Sq., Parte, 8 Rue de la Pilx: Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors. 23 Send for "How to Cure Baby Humora."

